

THE TIMES

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1893.

SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Metropolitan Lodge, Masons, Masonic Temple.
Manchester Chapter, Masons, Masonic Hall.
Marshall Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Central Hall.
Section 222, E. R., Knights of Pythias, 115 North Twelfth street.
Roane Lodge, I. O. O. F., Corcoran Hall.
Aurora Lodge, I. O. O. F., Elletts Hall.
Henderson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Toney's Hall.
Mantle Tribe, I. O. M., Keres's Hall.
Virginia Lodge, Knights of Honor, Concordia Hall.
Virginia Conclave, I. O. H., Eagle Hall.
Lee Lodge, Tont, Eagle Hall.
Old Dominion Lodge, Golden Chain, Laube's Hall.
A. W. Glinn Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Davis Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Eighth and Hall.
Virginia Council, Royal Arcanum, Lee Camp Hall.
Belvidere Council, Royal Arcanum, Central Hall.
West-End Court, E. L. of A. Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Cynthia Grove, U. A. O. D., Ceresley's Hall.
Liberal Grove, U. A. O. D., Druid's Hall.
Monroe Grove, U. A. O. D., Belvidere Hall.
Jefferson Lodge, I. O. G. T., Powell's Hall.
Soldiers' Home Lodge, I. O. G. T., Soldiers' Home.
St. Patrick's Beneficial and Social Society, Twenty-sixth and Grace.
Stuart Horse Guards, Snyder building.

It seems that ex-Secretary Charles Foster, who wants to tell Mr. Carlisle how to run the United States Treasury, failed in a manner very discreditably to him. The bank he ran had only \$70,286 of assets, while its liabilities were \$236,089, and the enormous excess of liabilities was largely due to the fact that Mr. Foster overdraw his accounts to the amount of \$136,000. This has led the Cincinnati Times-Star, a Republican paper, to say that "Mr. Foster drew out the funds deposited day after day by his neighbors, and that they are now deprived of their money through his act in gobbling it by overdrawing his account. If any one had broken into the bank and stolen the money, or had obtained it by forging the names of depositors, he would have been pronounced guilty of a flagrant crime."

It is the height of folly for Republican papers to explain away the fall in the prices of woolen and other goods protected by the McKinley tariff, on the ground that the manufacturers are afraid of the future, and make no attempt to keep their business up. The folly of this is shown by the fact that if this were the case, production would cease, and woolen goods, becoming scarcer, would rise in price. Besides this, no wise business man in the world ever permitted the future to make him neglect the advantages of the present, and woolen goods have, therefore, fallen in price, in spite of the McKinley tariff and a protection that does not protect them.

Perhaps it is all right for the American people to get together and present the Duke of Veragua with a fortune in place of the one he has lost, but it is wrong to discriminate. The late lamented Christoval Colon has two or three poor lineal descendants living in the United States, who sadly need fortunes. After the Duke of Veragua has been "fixed up" because he is related to the great discoverer, let his American relatives be also made at least comfortable. Consistency is a jewel, and if it is proper to help one descendant of Columbus, it is equally proper to help others.

Calico Charles Foster has assumed to criticize the policy of Secretary Carlisle. He is a pretty sort of fellow to undertake such a task. He not only turned over an empty treasury to his successor, but his own record showed that he was more of a scheming trickster than a financier, as he deceived the people regularly by fixed-up and false treasury reports. Besides this, he has himself failed completely and lost all of his once large fortune, and a man who cannot manage his own affairs makes himself ridiculous by criticizing the financial policy of anybody else.

LET US STICK TO OUR CONSTITUTION.

It is the fashion now to turn up the nose at those who insist on referring any public measure proposed to the Constitution of our Government that it may be determined whether the proposition is consistent with that instrument or repugnant to it. The person who demands this is generally thrust aside as an "old fogy" or one who does not keep abreast of the progress of the day. The Times is content to be classed amongst these. It has pondered much and long upon our Constitution, fashioned by the wisest body of men that ever came together, and it believes that Constitution contains the true lines upon which the Government of a happy and prosperous people must rest. Just as we adhere to the lines of Government laid down in that instrument we will be prosperous and contented; just as we part from them at the bidding of the smart fellows who think "they know it all" we bring on ourselves difficulties and discontent.

The Constitution authorizes Congress to enact laws to accomplish certain ends. It names and specifies the ends to be accomplished, and they are very few. It is to make war and provide for the common defense, suppress insurrection, regulate commerce between the States, and between the States and foreign States, to coin money and regulate the value thereof, to establish a standard for weights and measures, to lay and collect the taxes necessary for supporting the general Government, to establish post-offices and post-roads, to pass uniform acts of bankruptcy with a few other ends of the same sort, general in their nature, and of a character in which all the people of the whole country obviously have an equal and a common interest.

After specifying the few subjects of which Congress is to have control, it then provides that all powers not expressly delegated to Congress by the Constitution itself are reserved to the States or the people thereof.

Here then is a plain chart. The Congress of the United States has to have power to make the laws that control those general matters in which all the people of the Union have a common interest, but control of all others except those specifically named was reserved to the people of each locality. This was the idea of the Government that was established for this country, and this idea, the very perfection of human wisdom, the Times insists that the people shall force their rulers to adhere to. The Times insists on this for two reasons: First, it is our Constitution, and the people elect their rulers to perpetuate and not to violate that Constitution; and second, it is the wisest and best Constitution that can be devised.

When the Constitution was ordained and established, the new word "socialism" had not been heard of, but our fathers were perfectly cognizant of the principle which the word embodies and of its menace to human liberty—aye to civilization itself. They knew that the only safeguard for both was in diffusing government as widely as possible amongst the people, so that control of those things that affected the neighborhood should be by the people of the neighborhood, for so soon as all power is concentrated at one centre they knew that the Jay Gounds and Huntingtons and smaller fry would be there to "explain" their interests to those in power, establishing a Boss Tweed government over all and have public contracts let out on the theatre-box, supper, money loaning and hat idea only. This is the inevitable consequence of a socialist Government, as is now seen in Australia, and this is what our ancestors were guarding against when they said that our Congress should have no power whatever to pass any laws except those few that they expressly named.

We look with all the apprehension that can come into the human mind upon any departure whatever from the scheme of that Constitution. We refuse absolutely, however tempting the bait may be, to concede to Congress the right to step one inch over the line that has been drawn, for this is the case which justifies the French proverb, "ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte"—it is the case of the egg, when resistance is all on the outside.

Now you may search the Constitution from end to end and you will not find one word or line which authorizes Congress to enact any laws that can bear upon the paper currency that the people themselves may choose to provide for and use, except the single provision that Congress shall have power "to coin money and regulate the value thereof," and every man's common sense tells him that was not intended to have any reference to paper currency. It is true the Supreme Court long ago decided that Congress was given power to charter banks, so that it cannot be denied the Government may, in a certain sense, provide for a national currency, though all it does in such case is to authorize a body of individuals in one of the States to do business as a bank, the Government itself prescribing the measures, for making the currency safe. But even here the banking is done by the people themselves, and not by the Government.

But that does not authorize it to interfere in any way whatever with such other paper currency as the States may choose to authorize their own corporations to issue. If it be conceded the power to control this, an authority act given to it by the Constitution is conceded to it, it is given the monopoly of this, the most important right that the people possess, the foundation for the fondest hopes of the socialist is laid, and the Government becomes the sport of the rich men who live to corrupt. The case comes down then to this: The Constitution authorizes Congress to charter banks, and these may issue currency on such terms as Congress provides for. But the people of the States also have the right to charter banks and authorize them to issue their notes, and the Constitution clothes Congress with no power to interfere with these issues. This is the talk of an "old fogy." If you choose, but it is our organic law, all the same.

REVOLT IN PARIS.

The situation in Paris is becoming more and more serious daily. What was at first a mere revolt against the police by art students in the Latin quarter because they were interfered with in their very questionable methods of producing art tableaux, has grown into a miniature revolution. The mob or canaille of Paris, ever restless and brooding on mischief,

have taken up the students' fight and carried it on, despite the presence of the soldiers, and the knowledge that they were ordered to disperse the mob by bullets.

To add to the seriousness of the situation, the Anarchists are also at work. They have, it is stated, cut the gas pipe in the Avenue de la Republique, and have been busy at plans to celebrate the anniversary of the death of Ravachol, the noted Anarchist murderer. This was to have taken place on Tuesday, but it seems that the day passed without any disturbance of consequence. It is now apprehended that on Friday, the 14th instant, when the fall of the Bastille will be celebrated, and which is a general holiday, efforts will be made by the Anarchists, the Communists and the dissatisfied working classes to create disturbances which will require the full strength of the police and the military to quell.

All this bodes no good to the Government. It is hoped that as the elections are soon to come off and the agitators can then overthrow the existing Government by the ballot, they will not attempt to do so by force. Anarchists and Socialists, however, want no Government at all, and if they are at the bottom of the present troubles they will not wait for the elections, but will do all the mischief they can both before and after they are held.

If the troubles continue there will be one way to put down the riots, and that is to do as Napoleon III. did when he overthrew the Republic and made his famous coup d'etat—give orders to the troops to kill every one they see in the streets. The Government has been afraid to adopt any such heroic remedy so far, lest it would add fuel to the flames, and provoke the mob to greater violence. This remedy, it is plain, will never be resorted to until the Government has become desperate, and when that is the case the Republic will totter very close to a fall.

There is no Napoleon now, however, to seize upon the reins of Government, and therein evidently lies the hope of the Republic. Look at it how we may, affairs in France are in a very precarious condition, and the events of the near future will excite widespread interest. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Republic may come safely out of its troubles, for if it does it will be established upon a stronger foundation than ever.

THE "HEATHEN CHINESE" GETS THE BEST OF US.

There has been some correspondence in China between the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs and our minister resident there, regarding the Chinese Exclusion act, in which the august and pig-tailed heathen has used some very plain language that is as well justified as it is plain. His Heathenship wrote our minister:

"We find that Chinese laborers went to America of the strength of the Burlingame treaty of 1867. If the Government of the United States desires, therefore, substantial proofs, we would refer it to that treaty, which is the most substantial of proof. The Government of the United States at the present day, by its desire not to abide by treaty obligations, and by endeavoring by the use of arbitrary force to effect its purposes, has all the appearance of violating the spirit of its own Constitution."

This language may not be altogether polite, but it is quite to the point, and is completely authorized by the facts of the case. The treaty which we made with China in 1867 certainly opened this country to the Chinese, and, by implication as strong as express words, invited Chinese here. They came under the invitation, established themselves in various parts of the country, effected domestic business, and other associations, and were pursuing usual avocations under the sanction of laws that invited them to adopt the pursuits to which they had consecrated their lives. The Constitution of the United States says that no one in the broad limits of this land shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property without due process of law, and that our treaties shall be the supreme law, and here is the Congress of the United States violating our treaty with China, and providing for depriving these people of both liberty and property without any process of law at all, and by brute force alone. The heathen was certainly justified in taunting us with an intention to perpetrate a gross wrong and outrage in violation of our own Constitution.

Secretary Hoke Smith has made another step onward towards pension reform by suspending the payment of all pensions for sixty days, during which time pensioners must prove their right to a pension, or be dropped. A great many will be dropped, of course, and at the end of the fiscal year Raun's figures will be greatly reduced. It is safe to say that Congress will not again be called on to appropriate \$125,000,000 for the support largely of frauds and pension grabbers.

Queen Victoria has written a letter of thanks to her people for their loyalty and devotion as manifested on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of York to the Princess Mary of Teck. She says that their conduct was very grateful to her, and that upon the affection and loyalty of the British people lies the strength of the Empire. In this the Queen shows that she is aware of the fact that she is not Queen by divine right, but by the will of her people.

The New York superintendent of public works is considering the question of using electricity as a means of propelling canal boats. A number of schemes for so doing have been suggested, and it is believed that the idea is a feasible one. If it is, another old landmark, the canal mule, will disappear.

Make Haste to Defend Yourself
If you live in a locality where malaria is prevalent, with a preventive that excludes the malarial germ, the most reliable of medical safeguards—Hoke's Stomach Bitters. Entirely free from the objectionable and invalid ones—which are not even effective, and its effects are of the drug. There are portions of our land—and none more beautiful and more fertile—which at no season of the year are entirely exempt from the malarial scourge. In such regions Hoke's Stomach Bitters has undergone a continuous test for the past forty years, with results which have established its reputation beyond all cavil as a special defense against every form of malarial disease. For jaundice, also, it is an acknowledged specific, and it is a potent remedy for constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatism and an impoverished condition of the blood.

A STRANGER DROWNED.

HIS REMAINS DISCOVERED IN THE RIVER AT TEMPLE'S FARM.

The Political Thermometer Fallen—Death of a Well-Known Lady—Members of the City Central Committee.

MANCHESTER BUREAU RICHMOND TIMES, 1121 HULL STREET, BEATRICE BLOCK.

The dead body of a man, supposed to be a white man, was found in the river near Temple's farm, about four miles from Manchester, Tuesday afternoon. One of the hands on Mr. P. C. Temple's farm discovered the body, which was naked. Most of the flesh had disappeared from the face, making the remains unrecognizable. One of the finger joints on the left hand was gone. The indications were that the finger had been cut off some time before the man's death. There was a small lot of curly hair on the man's head.

Magistrate C. J. Jones, of Swansboro, accompanied by the following jurors, went down yesterday morning to hold an inquest: R. W. Brodnax (foreman), H. T. Watkins, W. P. Hendricks, James Johnston, Walter Bowen and Ed. Davis.

There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury decided that from the information before them the deceased came to his death by accidental drowning. The body was placed in a coffin and buried at high-water mark, where it was found.

The political thermometer in this city has fallen many degrees since Tuesday, when the approaching ward meetings were all the talk on the streets.

Buford men have gone back to work, after the late Dr. Colin McKee, Jr., who died in Culpeper a few years ago, was a son by the first wife. Mrs. Patterson's mother was the second wife of Colin McKee, Sr. The late C. C. McKee and Dr. A. S. McKee, of Richmond, were her brothers.

States at the mother of Mr. J. H. Patterson, cashier of the Mechanics' and Merchants' Bank, of Manchester; Mrs. Thomas Miller, of Powhatan; Mrs. B. B. Weisker, of this city; Mrs. Osborn, of Petersburg, formerly of Richmond; Miss Gay Patterson, of Farmville, and Miss Mattie Patterson, of Manchester.

Her husband, who preceded her to the grave many years ago, was a very distinguished physician, and is well remembered by many of our citizens.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock from the Meade-Memorial church.

The remains of Mrs. Martha Cornelia Taylor, whose death in Chesterfield was announced yesterday, were interred in Maury cemetery yesterday morning at 11 o'clock.

The Sunday school of Asbury chapel will have a picnic to-day at the farm of Mr. John Taylor, Chesterfield county, just outside the city limits.

The following members of the city central committee have been elected by the Democrats of the First ward: George Paine, Albert Wright and Frank Dunford. J. B. Fitzgerald was elected ward superintendent.

A meeting of Manchester Royal Arch Chapter, No. 48, A. F. and A. M., will be held at the Masonic Temple to-night.

The music and past master's degree will be conferred.

A number of prominent Masons from Richmond are expected to be present, and the proceedings will be very interesting.

Miss Ella Fulk, of this city, is visiting relatives in Gordonsville.

Mr. Mosby Pulliam is ill with typhoid fever at the residence of his brother, Mr. D. L. Pulliam, on Forest street.

President Baker has called a meeting of the Chesterfield Agricultural Society at the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, in Richmond, next Saturday, July 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The lawn party given by the Christian Endeavor Society of Cowardin-avenue Christian church on Clifton's Hill last night was quite an enjoyable affair.

The Richmond and Danville Railroad Band will furnish a musical entertainment to-night and to-morrow night.

The following are the names of the petit jurors drawn for the July term of the hustings court, which begins next Monday: Thomas J. Mason, Walter Nunnally, A. J. White, W. L. Moody, W. H. Turner, W. C. Moore, A. H. Perry, James H. Caudle, J. W. Childress, Edward Gallagher, R. L. Patram, Joseph Finney (colored).

The new city council will hold its first regular meeting to-morrow night, when the body will be reorganized.

He Will Probably Accept.

Rev. John J. Gravatt, of Hampton, who was recently called to the rectory of the Episcopal church in that city, has not yet been officially notified of his call. Mr. John W. Gordon, a member of the Moore-Memorial committee, is Rev. Mr. Gravatt to-day, informing him of the action of the Moore-Memorial church, and will call upon him next week to confer with him about the matter.

Mr. Gravatt is spending his vacation at the White Sulphur Springs. It is believed he will accept the call.

Henrico County Court.

At the Henrico County Court yesterday only one civil case was tried, and that was a divorce case (colored) was before Magistrate T. P. Larus, charged with unlawfully assaulting Martha Turner (colored). Washington was fined ten dollars, and bound over in the sum of \$100 for twelve months.

THOMAS H. THURMAN DEAD.

The Crops Suffering for Rain—The Smyth County Delegates.

MARION, VA., July 12.—Special.—Our wheat crop has been harvested, and the yield is reported to be about on an average. Some sections of our county are very dry, and, unless rains soon come, the corn and vegetable crops will be seriously injured. We had a few days of exceedingly hot weather.

Mr. Thomas H. Thurman, an old citizen of our town, died last Sunday morning from the lingering effects of an attack of the grip last winter. The deceased was seventy-three years of age, and had spent most of his life in this town, being at one time one of Marion's leading merchants. Reverses of fortune overtook him, and some time before his decease he was caring for the charitable institutions of the town.

Our county convention to name delegates to the State convention will meet here next Monday, and the friends of the rival candidates for gubernatorial honors are hard at work for the day.

TIMES DAILY FASHION HINTS.

Under Its Shade—Folds of Chiffon and Lace Drape Over the Maiden's Head.



A ROSE-COLORED SHADE.

It is too bad that the new parasol is larger than the old; it prevents all those delightful opportunities which the smaller ones afforded. On a very hot day, when the parasol covered two heads in place of one, how closely they had to get to be entirely shielded from the fierce rays of the sun. And when a shower came up unexpectedly, and the parasol was of a sensible color and could be used as protection from the drops, what even closer proximity became necessary to be sheltered from the storm? And now the matter from somewhat inconspicuously at the big parasol that she twirls about her head, failing to be charmed with its tender beauty.

This particular one is chiffon and lace and ribbon in the handle. Although the handle is mentioned last, it is by no means least important. Our handles sometimes overwhelm us with their audacity of design. Fancy a coarse, common vegetable that with the most delicately shaded ribbon, and perhaps with a few cloudy puffs of spotless chiffon. Yet that is what often happens. We that claim a beauty eye confine our extravagancies to wild fancies in flowers.

But to return to the cause of beauty's scorn. One wonders how she can resist it, for it is of most delicate rose color, with a full chiffon star set in at the top. A few inches from the edge is a scallop of sunset ribbon, trimmed at each rib with a bow. A flourish of chiffon drapes over and a big bow half covers the handle.

Another lies unheeded at her feet, closed. Its corn color chiffon is edged with a deep red, the center is run with lovely insertion; a little further toward the tip stands out a tiny ruffle of lace, followed by another insertion. And it is crowned by a full choux of this self-same lace. From the handle one can see black and red hussies cherries that grow there temptingly.

Major Scott Stands His Ground.

To the Editor of The Times:

Dear Sir,—You do me injustice in your article of to-day. I have always regarded the National Banking act as a disgrace to the statutes of the United States. If Congress in 1863 had openly abolished all State banks of issue and declared it a needed war measure, it might have been defended, but to do the same act on the pretence of levying taxes which were never collected, and never intended to be, was a shameful perversion of law-making power; but that law has been tested before the higher courts, and the only law under which banks of issue can do business. No Congress has ever even proposed to repeal it. It has become a part of our commercial existence. It has done some good in its time, and not much harm. Many people know no other banking, and have never seen any other bank notes; but yet, I think it is false in principle, and can never be made efficient in supplying the business of the country with a safe and abundant currency. If I could do better, I would abolish it, even if the only substitute was the old State bank note issue, with all its evils. In this seeming radical view I have the support of the Journal of Commerce and Financial Chronicle, and Evening Post and Times, of New York, and but not least the Richmond Times; but the country is not prepared for that; in fact, can do better by making a uniform banking law to include all the conditions that thirty years' experience have commended.

The tradition of the outcry against the wild issue of the Illinois banks of 1837 has outlived truth and common sense, and as long as we have a great many people who know no better we must make such laws as they can understand and lead them gently up to the ways of truth and justice.

The space you could give me would not suffice for a detailed discussion of this subject.

(We don't see how we did Mr. Scott. Justice. We only pointed out that he was in favor of a Federal Government with a control over State banks, and that is what we never agreed to. We deny the right of the Federal Government to legislate in any way whatever respecting State institutions. Maj. Scott and the National Bank of the United States. The difference between us is that he would perpetuate the most important element of this "disgrace to the statutes," and deny the right of the Federal Government to legislate in any way whatever respecting State institutions. Maj. Scott and the National Bank of the United States. The difference between us is that he would perpetuate the most important element of this "disgrace to the statutes," and deny the right of the Federal Government to legislate in any way whatever respecting State institutions. Maj. Scott and the National Bank of the United States. 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